GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PERSONNEL,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4271
ANSWERED ON:24.08.2005
PROCEDURE FOR ALLOTMENT OF CADRE
Shakya Shri Raghuraj Singh

Will the Minister of PERSONNEL,PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the procedure followed in the allotment of cadre to the officers of the All-India Service;

(b) the details of cases filed by the officers of All-India Service challenging or questioning cadre assignments in different High Courts and benches of the Central Administrative Tribunal during the last three years;

(c) the orders passed by the courts/Tribunals thereon; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS.(SHRI SURESH PACHOURI)

(a): A statement indicating the details of procedure followed in the allotment of cadre to the officers of the All-India Service is laid on the Table of the House.

(b), (c) & (d): The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4271 FOR REPLY ON 24.8.02005

Details of procedure followed in the allotment of cadre to the officers of the All-India Service

The States of the Union of India are divided into 24 cadres/Joint Cadres. Each State constitutes a cadre except the three Joint Cadres, namely, Assam-Meghalaya, Manipur-Tripura and AGMUT(Arunchal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories) Cadre.

2. The first stage in cadre allocation is to divide the vacancies in each cadre among general, OBC and SC/ST on the basis of prescribed percentage for each category. (The vacancies earmarked for SC and ST are taken together and percentage for both the categories are added for the purpose of cadre allocation).

3. The next stage is to divide the vacancies for each category (i.e. general, OBC and SC/ST) between insiders and outsiders on the basis of 30 point roster. In the said roster, the first vacancy goes to outsider, the second vacancy goes to insider and the third vacancy goes to outsider. The cycle is repeated. This 30 point roster is continuous.

4. A list of candidates allotted to the service is prepared indicating their home states and their willingness to be allocated to their home states and each candidate is assigned a Sl. No. in order of merit in the said list.

5. Allocation of `insiders` is done strictly according to their ranks, subject to their willingness to be allocated to their home-States. Allocation of `outsiders` is done according to the roster system after placing `insiders` at their proper places on the Allocation-chart as explained below.

6. All the cadres/joint cadres are arranged in alphabetical order and divided into four groups. These groups are devised on the basis of an average intake by each group which over a period of time is roughly equal. The groups are as below:

Group I : Andhra Pradesh, Assam-Meghalaya, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat;

Group II : Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala and Madhya Pradesh;

Group III : Maharashtra, Manipur-Tripura, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Sikkim and

Group IV : Tamil Nadu, AGMUT(UT Cadre), Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

14. Since the number of cadres/joint cadres is 24, the cycles are 1-24, 25-48, 49-72 and so on. The candidates between Sl. No. 1 and 24 who can be allocated to their home states are slotted into the first cycle (1-24) and the candidates between Sl. No. 25 and 48 who

can be allocated to their home states are slotted in the second cycle (25-48) and so on.

8. If there are two or more candidates who as per their Sl. No. have to occupy the same cycle, they will occupy the next cycle irrespective of their Sl. No. In other words, if there are three candidates to be allotted as insiders at Sl. Nos. 3,7,11, then the Sl. No. 3 will occupy the first cycle (1-24), Sl. No. 7 will occupy the second cycle (25-48) and Sl. No. 11 will occupy the third cycle (49-72).

9. If a general candidate is not available to fill general insider vacancy then it is filled by an insider SC/ST candidate provided there is an SC/ST outsider vacancy available in that cadre to facilitate exchange. If SC/ST insider candidate is not available or SC/ST outsider vacancy is not available in that cadre then the general vacancy is filled by insider OBC candidate with the same condition that there must be an outsider OBC vacancy to facilitate the exchange. Similarly, the insider OBC vacancy, if not filled due to non-availablity of insider OBC candidate is first filled by an insider SC/ST candidate and then by insider general candidate with the same conditions. An unfilled insider SC/ST vacancy is first filled by insider OBC candidate and then by a general insider candidate with the same conditions.

10. Even after exchange, if an insider vacancy is not filled it goes to outsider and it is not carried forwarded.

11. The candidates who could not get their home states are arranged in the order of merit and allocated to the cadres against vacant slots available in various cadres, beginning from the first cadre of the order in which they are arranged for the year. After the first cycle is filled, the remaining outsiders will be allocated in the second cycle but the second cycle will start from the next group of the States and so on. For example, in a particular year, the 1st Group which starts from Andhra Pradesh is at the top. After allocating the outsiders against the available slots in the first cycle, the next available outsider candidate will be allotted to the first available state of IInd Group and after allocating all the available outsider candidates who can be allocated in the second cycle, the next available outsider will be allocated in the first available state of IIIrd Group and so on. This ensures equal distribution of merits.

12. For the succeeding year, the Groups of States will rotate. The Group at top this year will come at the bottom in the next year. The second Group will come at the top and so on.

13. In the case of reserved categories, separate charts are prepared for OBC and SC/ST candidates with similar details and methods.

14. In the case of candidates belonging to reserved category such of those candidates who are recommended for appointment against unreserved vacancy and get allocated to the service against unreserved vacancy are given the benefit of reservation if they get their home state as reserved candidates.